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to England from Southern Europe in 1648. This doubtless gives the clue to its introduction into this country, where it has found a place in some old gardens, and has sparsely escaped into the fields. When Torrey and Gray published the first volume of the "Flora of North America" (1838-40), they were unable to ascertain its presence in a wild state in this country. Commenting on the similarity of *P. recta* L., and *P. rigida* Nutt., they remark, "Dr. Short has sent us specimens of *P. recta*, which occurs as a weed in his garden, but we do not learn that it is anywhere naturalized in the United States."* Eaton and Wright, who issued their "North American Botany" about the same time (1840), seem to indicate that it was naturalized, for they mention it, and do not separate it from other native species as an "exotic," as is their custom with cultivated plants of foreign origin, so that we may look upon it as gaining a foothold not far from that time.

It is as yet rare and somewhat local, and not of wide range. That usually given is from New England to Northeastern Ohio. It has been most frequently reported from Central and Western New York and the neighboring part of Ontario. Recently (1892) Messrs. Beal and Wheeler have recorded its presence in the southeastern part of Michigan in their "Catalogue of Michigan Plants." It was not given in the previous edition issued in 1881. This is the farthest west where I find mention of it. It is evidently moving westward, and the finding it generally by railroads and roadsides indicates the principal method of advance.

E. J. HILL.

ENGLEWOOD, ILL.

Botanical Notes.

Note on the Herbarium of Stephen Elliott.—It will be of interest to botanists to know that the plants on which Elliott's "Sketch of the Botany of South Carolina and Georgia," published at Charleston, S. C., from 1816 to 1824, is based, are preserved in the museum of the College of Charleston and are readily accessible to students. The collection is unmounted and is tied up in some thirty large volumes. It is in a moderately good state of preser-

*l. c., p. 440.

vation, some portions of it having, unfortunately, been badly damaged by insect depredations. It contains, besides his own collections in the region covered by his book, many specimens from Schweinitz, Rafinesque, Torrey, Oakes and Muhlenberg, and from his colleagues Drs. Baldwin, Macbride and Mr. Gourdin.

The representation of material from Muhlenberg is probably more extensive than in any other collection in America, and this is a most important circumstance, because Muhlenberg's own herbarium, in charge of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, is in very bad order, imperfectly preserved and not very easily consulted. I found that a very large number of the species of Muhlenberg, first published by Willdenow in his "Species Plantarum" and "Enumeratio," are represented by authentic specimens in the Elliott herbarium. Inasmuch as the only other considerable number of them is to be found in Willdenow's herbarium at Berlin, we have here an easy and in most cases satisfactory method of verifying the original descriptions.

The herbarium is in charge of Dr. G. E. Manigault, to whom I am indebted for much courtesy, and who greatly facilitated my studies.

N. L. BRITTON.

Heliotropism of Cassia Marilandica.—Several times during my work in Alabama I had opportunity to note the remarkable heliotropism of *Cassia Marilandica*. The plant is very common in what is known as the black prairie soil of the State. The observations were made on plants one to two feet in height which had not yet produced flower buds. At this time the foliage is very luxuriant, and the lower leaves being quite long and the young ones rather crowded on the stem tend to form a loose and broad rosette. During sunny days this rosette always faces the sun and so strong is the heliotropism that the lower leaves are drawn slightly toward the center, making the rosette much more compact. On cloudy days and during the night the plants are normal, but during the day when the sun is out the rosette is formed and turned so that it faces directly toward the sun, following it through the day. Where the plants are numerous they present a very beautiful and striking picture, especially during the morning and evening hours, when the angle of divergence is strongest because of the low position of the sun.

GEORGE F. ATKINSON.

The Herbarium of the late Dr. C. C. Parry has been purchased by the trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, as we are informed by Professor L. H. Pammel of that institution. He reports it as containing some 16,000 specimens in excellent condition.

Leucampyx Newberryi A. Gray.—In the Synoptical Flora the genus *Leucampyx* is placed among those genera of the Anthemidæ which have a chaffy receptacle. It is described (in the Key, Vol. 1: Part 2, 78) as having a receptacle “with oblong-lanceolate wholly scarious bracts subtending disk flowers and partly folded round the akenes.” This is not an invariable character of the genus, for in specimens of *L. Newberryi* (the only species) received from Dr. T. E. Wilcox and collected near Fort Huachuca, Arizona, the receptacle is in every case quite naked. Dr. Porter writes me that “the chaffs on the receptacle are often few or wanting.”

T. H. KEARNEY, JR.

Reviews and Notes on Literature.

Die Delphinium Arten der Vereinigten Staaten von Nord Amerika. E. Huth (Helios; reprint, pamphlet, pp. 15; Berlin, 1892).

Dr. Huth was led to study our North American *Delphiniums* through the examination of certain specimens collected by M. Penard in Colorado, and deposited in the Boissier Herbarium at Geneva. He states that he found great insufficiency in the published descriptions of the species, which is quite true, there having been no systematic treatment of the genus by an American author since the Torrey and Gray “Flora of North America” in 1838, Dr. Gray’s paper of 1887* being a collection of notes with a key. Dr. Gray recognized the great difficulty of the systematic presentation of the genus, even with the very abundant material in the principal American herbaria at his command, and one notes throughout his paper an unwillingness to reach conclusions; he recognized 20 species and 5 varieties. Dr. Huth, working on the immensely less material contained in the Berlin and Boissier herbaria, only recognizes 8 species, one of which *D. Penardi*, he proposes as new, and 16

* Botanical Gazette, 12: 49-54.